

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

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PROSPECTUS  
OF  
The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

**POLICY.**  
As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them. Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

**TAXATION.**  
We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

**EDUCATION.**  
We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

**FINAL.**  
By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

**BANKS.**  
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY  
Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

D. L. EATON, --- Actuary.  
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## POETRY.

### A DINNER AND A KISS.

"I have brought you dinner father,  
The blacksmith's daughter said,  
As she took from her arm the kettle  
And lifted its shining lid.  
"There's not any pie or pudding,  
So I will give you this,  
And upon his toil-worn forehead  
She left the childish kiss.  
The blacksmith took off his apron  
And dined in happy mood,  
Wondering much at the savor  
Hid in his humble food.  
While all about him were visions  
Full of prophetic bliss,  
But he never thought of magic  
In his little daughter's kiss.  
While she with her kettle swinging,  
Merrily trudged away,  
Stopping at sight of a squirrel,  
Catching some wild bird's lay;  
And I thought how many a shadow  
Of life and fate we would miss,  
If always our frugal dinners  
Were seasoned with a kiss.

CHOICE SELECTIONS.  
GENERAL GRANT—THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

In 1863 Republican politicians in Washington and elsewhere, especially those who were not wholly satisfied with the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, and thought that the Government might be placed in better hands, began to cast about for a nominee to be presented to the people in the next Presidential campaign. Mr. Lincoln had not succeeded in pleasing all his political friends: some of them were weakened and doubtful as to the future; others had probably been disappointed in their hopes of Government patronage; not a few of them wanted a scapegoat on which to lay the delays, mistakes, and failures of the war; so were frightened by Democratic vituperation and clamor; doubtless, others fancied that a new man in the field, if successful, would afford them a better opportunity to gain their own political ends; and, possibly, here and there one may have felt a secret aspiration for the honors of the White House. Several names were mentioned as possible candidates. When, however, the Republican convention met in the summer of 1864, all eyes and all hearts were fixed on Abraham Lincoln as the proper man to be his own successor. The doubters had all disappeared; political complainers were silenced; all other names were completely distanced; and, when the nomination was announced to the public, the Republican press throughout the country accepted it with one universal acclaim.

The secret of this change and perfect unanimity consists in the simple fact that Mr. Lincoln was the PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE. The convention merely recorded the decree of the popular. The people who had once elected Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, more than ever believed in his sturdy honesty, his unflinching patriotism, and solid common sense. They had no idea of swapping horses at that important juncture. Had the convention presented any other name, the great body of Republican voters would have pronounced the act one of egregious folly. Whatever scheming politicians might think or say, Mr. Lincoln, from first to last, was strong with the people.

We believe that the same fact holds true to-day of General Grant and that he will be re-nominated and re-elected to the Presidency because he is the PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE. He may not have satisfied all the politicians—a task which would baffle the wit of an archangel; yet the great heart of the Republican party is with General Grant as a true man and a faithful executive; and unless he shall reverse his own antecedents, it will stay there. The Democracy will have to hunt for a candidate; but the Republican party will need to do no hunting. The man for the hour is already furnished to its hand. Though we expect to support whatever candidate the national Republican convention may select, we take this early opportunity of expressing an opinion; and it is, that ULYSSES S. GRANT is the man whom the vast majority of the party will demand, and whom its votes will re-elect, to a second term

of Presidential service. The politicians, if any there be, who are planning or hoping otherwise, had better clear the track and prepare for this result.

It should be remembered that in 1868 the Republican party sought General Grant, and not he; and that, in accepting its nomination, and then the Presidency, he relinquished one of the highest positions in the gift of the American people—a position earned by a military record to which there are but a few parallels in the history of the world, and of which any nation may well be proud. Though not distinctively a Republican in his antecedents, he nevertheless planted himself squarely and firmly on the principles of the party whose nomination he accepted, and by whose votes was elected; and, whatever fault-finders may say about his mistakes, errors of judgment, and want of tact as a party leader, no one ventures to accuse him of the slightest treachery to these principles. The people recognize him as a President in whose character truth is an essential quality. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, which lie at the very foundation of the reconstruction measures, and indeed constitute their very life and soul, have found in him a warm and earnest friend. The laws enacted by Congress he has executed with promptitude and fidelity. His record in these cardinal respects is without a stain.

When General Grant accepted the nomination, he made pledges to the party, and after his election to the people, especially in reference to his financial policy—embracing economy in expenditures, a faithful collection of Government revenues, and an honest maintenance of the public faith; and these pledges have been kept to the very letter. More than two hundred millions of the national debt paid within the last two years; a reduction of our yearly interest account, amounting now to nearly twelve millions of dollars; some eighty-three millions of dollars taken off from the annual burden of taxation; an actual gain, with reduced taxation, of more than one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars upon the last two years of the previous Administration, as the consequence of economy and vigorous execution of our revenue laws—these facts accomplished present a fiscal record which no ingenuity can evade, and nothing but the most malignant calumny seek to disparage. No other Administration can show the parallel, and no other country ever had the parallel. The conqueror of armies has proved his ability to be the conqueror of debts by paying them; and not repudiating them. The national credit to-day reflects the skill and integrity of those who have managed the Government, and for whose efficient services the nation ought to be grateful.

In respect to the two great questions of currency and tariff duties, the positions of President Grant, as stated in his messages, are precisely those which the Republican party, in our opinion, ought to support. He believes in the national banking system, and in the resumption of specie payment at "the earliest practicable moment," without adopting the theory of the paper inflation, on the one hand, or the follies of the mere bullionist, on the other. His position here is conservative, sensible, and safe for the commerce and trade of the country. In respect to tariff duties, his last message clearly places him at the happy medium between the high protectionist and the ultra free trader. These questions are primarily in the hands of Congress; yet in respect to them the President holds sound opinions, and has published them to the country. He is in favor of reducing taxation as rapidly as possible in consistency with the requirements of the Government; and no man of sense will ask for more.

The Independent.  
"Mother, it is no use; I can never love Mr. Sprowler." "Well," said the mother, looking at her with surprise, "that is no reason why you should not marry him."

## TRAINING.

Nothing is a rule more absurd than to watch a man in a state of training. The system of training is often very arbitrary, and men have to submit to be sworn at, as though they were pickpockets, in case they have been detected in eating pastry. But training is absolutely necessary; and it would be a good thing if the whole British race of gourmand and gourmet would submit to it. By training a man is able to do easily and with little effort what otherwise he might be unable to do, even after a dangerous spasmodic effort. In training, a man picks up his first general notions about his health, and the relations which his outward belongings bear to it. There is a great difference, however, between the way in which a University man and in which a "cad" trains. A University man has to knock off his feed, but a poor man has to feed up—to imbibe the port and porter which the other must not touch. The prohibitions used to be remorseless, and the rules frequently vexatious; but men are now more sensible and base their diet on the food to which a man has been accustomed. Condiments are forbidden, as they provoke thirst, and formerly a man was limited in his fluids, but the barbarous and distressing custom of "stinting the liquor" is pretty generally given up. Smoking is limited, but not altogether forbidden. The trainer shows a good deal of good sense which society at large might profitably imitate. Take plenty of sleep, but not too much; don't get up too early; mind and tub; take tea in preference to coffee; and never, touch spirits; don't take thick crusts or cheese, or sugar, or butter. Scabbing is best, and next to that a weir or running stream, but avoid still water. The trainer judiciously pronounces that venison and champagne are the best possible diet for the trainee. There is a superstition in favor of eggs, which are said to improve the wind. It must be remembered that in training a man has to unbuild his ordinary heart and lungs, and build up another set that shall be most adapted for the special object which he has in view. The simple object is to reduce the fat and get up the muscle. Severe training often knocks up a man severely, but still often the going out of training, the violent indulgence in everything which has been forbidden, does much more harm. The training fox athletic sports is quite as severe as for the boat-race. If there is a distinguishable shade, it is more severe.—London Society.

## WHO KNOWS?

Despite the opposition of church and other prejudices, the woman's suffrage question is rapidly unfolding strength. England is in advance of us in this movement. Is it possible that a country under the sway of a crown shall be first to deal justly with woman?

Should the time ever come in the United States when giving the franchise to woman can be made a political interest to the governmental wire-pullers in power, then there will be a flapping of sentiment upon the Divine justice of equal rights to all, expressive of most disinterested desire to move along the wheels of right and progression, while, if the thing can be done, bribing and the buying of votes will be going on behind the curtains. If the common objections to women voting be true in other respects, namely, that she will grow coarse and less lovable; let it be earnestly hoped in this case she will not become masculine and sell her vote.

Perhaps one reason so many long-headed thinkers are against female suffrage is, because they fear to allow an element in the political arena, which they may not be able to manage in all sorts of rascally games and schemes for money-making out of the Government, and election of fools to office.—Elm Orlan.

Idleness is a canker that corrodes the mind, and makes it incapable of virtuous actions, while it introduces vicious thoughts and conversation.

## LAWS.

### STATE OF LOUISIANA.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

### No. 33.

#### An Act

To compensate John Ray for superintending the printing of the Revised Civil Code and Code of Practice, and compiling a digest of the statutes of the State of a general character, under the appointment of the General Assembly for that purpose by the section two of the act No. 95 of the regular session of 1870, approved March 16, 1870.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That to compensate John Ray for superintending the printing of the Revised Civil Code and Code of Practice, and compiling a digest of the statutes of the State of a general character, for which service he was appointed and authorized by section two of act No. 95 of the regular session of 1870, the sum of twenty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid on his own warrant on the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Sec 12. Be it further enacted, etc. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. CARTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,  
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy:  
Geo. E. BOVEE,  
Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The foregoing act having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of General Assembly in which it originated within the time prescribed by the constitution of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval.

GEO. E. BOVEE,  
Secretary of State.

### No. 35.

#### AN ACT

Providing for the improvement of the navigation of Bayou d'Arbonne and Cornie, and making the appropriations therefor.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of removing such obstructions as there may be to navigation in the Bayou d'Arbonne and Cornie, and also straightening Bayou Darbonne by cut-offs, as far as practicable, beginning the work at the mouths of said bayous respectively, and continuing to the head of navigation.

Sec 2. Be it further enacted, etc. That in order to insure the completion of said work as soon as possible, the parish authorities for Union parish are hereby authorized to employ an engineer to be selected by the Governor to examine said streams at once and prepare plans and specifications of the work necessary to be done, making the same so as to show the necessary work in convenient sections, with estimates of the proper costs of each section and the entire work. Upon the receipt of said plans and specifications the parish authorities aforesaid are hereby authorized to contract with some person or persons, to have said work done. They shall require bond with good security from said contractor or contractors, conditioned that said work is done according to the plans and specifications.

Sec 3. Be it further enacted, etc. That the amount to be paid for said work shall be paid by the treasurer out of the general fund of the State, upon the warrant of such person as may be designed for the purpose by the authorities.

of said parish of Union, upon the Auditor of Public Account.

Sec 4. Be it further enacted, etc. That said act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,  
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy:  
Geo. E. BOVEE,  
Secretary of State.

The foregoing act having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for his approval and not having been returned by him to the House of the General Assembly in which it originated within the time prescribed by the constitution of the State of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval.

GEO. E. BOVEE,  
Secretary of State.

### No. 36.

#### AN ACT

To fix the salaries of the Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be ten thousand dollars per annum, and of each Associate Justice of said court, nine thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, on their own warrants respectively.

Sec 2. Be it further enacted, etc. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,  
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 2, 1871.  
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,  
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:  
Geo. E. BOVEE,  
Secretary of State.

### No. 37.

#### An Act

To fix the terms of the district court in the Fourteenth Judicial District.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the terms of the District Court of the Fourteenth Judicial District are hereby fixed and established as follows, viz:

For the parish of Morehouse; Fourth Mondays of February and November.

For the parish of Ouachita; Third Mondays of March and September.

For the parish of Richland; Third Mondays of May and October.

Sec 2. Be it further enacted, etc. That any jury drawn previous to the first term shall be legal without regard to the time when drawn, if in other respects legal.

Sec 3. Be it further enacted, etc. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Sec 4. Be it further enacted, etc. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,  
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 3, 1871.  
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,  
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:  
Geo. E. BOVEE,  
Secretary of State.

### No. 38.

#### AN ACT

Making appropriations to pay Simon Belden, Attorney General for collection of State taxes in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson.

Continued on Third Page.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Square	1 mo	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$13
Two	7	12	15	20
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Five	13	21	26	33
Six	15	24	30	37
1 Column	45	80	120	250

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P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

## OUR AGENTS.

MISSISSIPPI.—Daniel E. Young,  
Greenville.

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Y. Kelo, Alexandria; Antoine & Stierrett,  
Shreveport; A. C. Ruth, Carroll Parish.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—James  
A. D. Green, Washington City.

ILLINOIS.—Lewis B. White, Chicago.

KENTUCKY.—Dr. R. A. Green, Louis-  
ville.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

THURSDAY JUNE 15 1871.

## NOW AND THEN.

We give our neighbor the *Times*, the full benefit of its last effort to explain away its ill chosen language, or its violent temper, or its over dose of champagne, when it recommended Lynch law as a cure for legislative corruption.

Here is what the *Times* says:

"The article in the *Times* several days ago, under the caption of 'Now and Then,' has given great discontent to the Radical organs generally. Our allusion to hanging of false and corrupt legislators in Georgia, seventy or eighty years ago, is especially offensive. We do not advise the adoption of that system now. Even if ever inclined to sanction any lawless resorts, we would be restrained from approving this now, in view of Dr. Challe's statistics showing how our census has been reduced by various causes. The Georgia policy would threaten us with a larger reduction than could be inflicted by any of the usual visitations which have kept down our population. We only alluded to the incident to show how differently such business, as is now favored, encouraged and protected by the Government and a dominant political party, was regarded by the people in those days.

We fully appreciate the sensibility and tremulous wrathfulness evinced by the Radical organs on this subject. And yet we can hardly admit the force of the logic which meets these proofs of the universal thievery of the party, by reference to isolated facts of venality in former periods of our history. There is, however, one journal, which boasts of W. G. Brown as editor and publisher, and P. B. S. Pinchback, the colored lecturer on 'Brass Tacks,' whose argument strikes us as entirely unanswerable. It is this: That the people who now complain so much of being plundered by the Radical legislators and officers are the same who lived many years under an organized system of baby stealing, and wife whipping theft. In other words says the enlightened philosopher and legislator, the present whole sale robbery of this State and people (which is conceded) is a just retaliation for the buying and selling of human beings previous to the abolition of slavery. The logic of this is almost equal to that of a green son of Erin, who on the first meeting an Israelite, regarded it as a pious and Christian duty, to inflict upon him a terrible cudgelling for the agency of his ancestors in the crucifixion.

We would willingly give the *Times* credit for the speciousness of its argument and the smartness of its quib at us, were it not that the *Times* is the advocate of a class which would renege the colored man. If the *Times* honestly accepts emancipation, enfranchisement, and accords to our race the right to enjoy the immunities of citizenship, we shall not only feel ourselves justified in burying the hatchet, but we are ready for an alliance which will embrace every southerner who will do the same.

But we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the *Times*' hatred of corruption is half so strong as its hatred of colored office holders, and herein is to found the flagrant injustice perpetrated towards us by those who, like the *Times*, are always fighting our race. It would be difficult to deny the existence of corruption in any legislature. New York is a notable instance, among white legislators, where charges of corruption are made with many appearances of their truthfulness; and while we are not prepared to say that the colored members of our legislature are entirely guiltless, or even that they should imitate the white legislators of New York, we do say that according to the admission of the *Times* the colored people are doing quite as well in the work

of legislation as the chivalry did in the olden time, when, as we have said, one part of them became such consummate thieves as to make another part of them ruthless murderers.

During the initial steps of reconstruction, the southern people were so chagrined by defeat, or so generally disqualified to hold office, that government could not be carried on by them, so that the carpet-baggers had to be accepted in their stead. The colored people made alliances with them, because they were the advocates of the rights we now possess, and we thank them heartily for their agency in the work already done. But after all we are lovers of our State and section, and if the *Times* and its class will fully acknowledge our right to live where we were born, to serve a country we fought to save, to be treated like men when we deserve to be, there need be no further fight between the white natives and the blacks; and therefore we repeat that "bad blood is bad policy."

## EXTRAVAGANCE AMONG COLORED PEOPLE.

Because we had to put up with a home-spun suit before emancipation we are determined to wear a silk one now no matter at what cost to our stomachs or our landlords.

As the *LOUISIANIAN* meets, and where it can refute the charges of our enemies against us, it has made it one of the first conditions of consistency to be fearless in its dealings with the follies of its friends.

We are a poor people: everybody knows it; we are an ignorant people, the fact speaks for itself; we are an inexperienced people as every day's transactions will prove, and yet it is a painful fact that we will spend more time and money to appear what we are not, than it would cost to be what we pretend to be.

Take our families in the country, for instance, and we find that they spend more money to appear to be independent than independence itself would cost. Now this seems to us wrong in principle and policy both. We do an injustice to our children by encouraging habits of extravagance, and a greater injustice to ourselves, by allowing their foolish notions to undermine our prospects of competency.

This indulgence is peculiar to us. Our Irish and German fellow-citizens seldom make such mistakes. The fashions of their grand fathers are good enough for them if they are not able to do better, and ability to do better with them means a roof over their head and a deposit in the bank.

We recommend a cooling process to our people. Don't let money burn your hands, don't let fashion inflame your sight, and don't let the peddler's talk excite your brain. We need to be land-owners to be respected and it is absolutely necessary to know the value of money before we can understand the value of land. Lay the axe to the root of this evil tree of imitating other people who have more money than you, and you will soon have money enough not to wish to imitate them.

## BENEFICENCE IN CALAMITY.

Who ever may be to blame for the overflow in our city, certain it is that few calamities have called forth a more general and a more hearty response. The City Corporation, the various benevolent societies and many business firms have united to furnish with almost a lavish hand, provisions for the suffering poor.

Administrator Lewis has been distributing rations at his headquarters at the little market since the second day of the flood.

We learn that he is having cooked from five to six barrels, about seventy-five barrels of pork and between four and five thousand loaves of bread daily.

Captain Lewis deserves credit for the efficient and gentlemanly manner in which he has discharged his arduous duties. Men, women and children are crowding every morning to this center of supply, and their appearances are such as not only to excite pity, but also to suggest the extent of our recent calamity.

The kindly attentions of chance spectators and interested visitors tend to show how deeply the hearts of our citizens have been touched. Apparently, even the old deep-seated prejudice against our race is modified by the frightful scenes of our people's suffering.

We record with profound gratitude the evidences of humanity towards the poor, and cordially commend the noble labors of such judicious and noble minded men as Capt. Lewis and H. Heidenheim.

## OUR SCHOOLS.

Even in Puritanical Massachusetts a fight had to be made for common schools. The question of mixing the races in them, was discussed with the ardor and bitterness peculiar to a politico-social revolution. At last Charles Sumner, then a rising young lawyer, with a lucrative practice, threw his powerful pen in the scales and proscription kicked the beam.

As soon as the law protected colored children in their right to go to the nearest school house, and assured their parents of the privilege of choosing the best teachers in their school-district, evil prophecies became zealous converts, threatening parents were turned into happy visitors, while their children, following the guileless instincts of youth mingled in sweet forgetfulness of the ugliness, the dirtiness and the immorality they had been told would characterize colored children.

Mr. Conway in his address assures us that the same thing has taken place here. But for the necessity of working up capital upon a basis of misrepresentation, for the use of our political Bourbon, and the unrelenting opposition to northern ideas and customs on the part of our city press, the school question would have been long ago consigned to the limbo of defeated prophecies.

There can be no difficulty between the children of a serious nature, and whatever further troubles may grow out of this subject, will be wantonly produced by those who have no other political stock in trade and who would sacrifice the highest interest of the white children through their implacable hate of the colored ones.

## DECORATION DAY AND HYPOCRISY.

The custom of decorating the graves of soldiers who fell in the late war, seems to be doing more harm to the living than it does honor to the dead. In every Southern State there are not only separate localities where the respective defendants of Unionism and Secession lie buried, but there are different days of observance, a rivalry in the ostentatious parade of floral wealth and variety, and a competition in extravagant eulogy, more calculated to inflame the passions than to soften and purify the affections, which ought to be the result of all funeral rites.

Besides this bad effect among the whites there comes a still more evil influence from the dastardly discriminations made by the professedly union people themselves.

Read this extract from the *Washington Chronicle*:

"AT THE COLORED CEMETERY.

While the services were in progress at the tomb of the 'Unknown' Comrade Charles Guthrie, John S. Brent, and Beverly Tucker, of Thomas R. Hawkins Post, No. 14 G. A. R., followed by Greene's Brass Band, Colonel Perry Carson's Pioneer Corps of the 17th district, Butler Zouaves, under command of Colonel Charles B. Fisher, and a large number of colored persons preceded to the cemetery of the colored soldiers to the north of the mansion, and on arriving there they found no stand erected, no orator or speaker selected, not a single flag placed on high, not even a paper flag at the head boards of these loyal but ignored dead, not even a drop of water to quench the thirst of the humble patriots after their toilsome march from the beautifully decorated grand stand above to the barren neglected spot below. At 2 o'clock P. M., no flowers or other articles coming for decorative purposes, messengers were dispatched to the officers of the day for them; they in time returned with a half dozen (perhaps more) roses, and a basket of flower leaves. Deep was the indignation and disappointment of the people. A volley of musketry was fired over the graves by Col. Fisher's company. An indignation meeting was improvised, Col. Fisher acting president. A short but eloquent address was made by George Hutton, who was followed by F. G. Barbadoes, who concluded his remarks by offering the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the colored citizens of the District of Columbia hereby respectfully request the proper authorities to cause the removal of the remains of all loyal soldiers now interred in the north end of the Arlington cemetery, among paupers and rebels, to the main body of the grounds at the earliest possible moment.

"Resolved, That the following named gentlemen are hereby created a committee to proffer our request and to take such further action in the matter as may be deemed necessary to a successful accomplishment of our wishes: Frederick Douglass, John M. Langston, Rev. Dr. Anderson, William J. Wilson, Col. Charles B. Fisher, William Wormley, Perry Carson, Dr. A. T. Augusta, F. G. Barbadoes."

If any event in the whole history of our connection with the late war embodied more features of disgraceful neglect, on the part of the union whites, or exhibited more clearly the necessity of protecting ourselves from insult, than this behavior at Arlington heights, we at least acknowledge ignorance of it.

We say again that no good, but only harm can result from keeping up the recollection of the bitter strife and bloodshed between North and South, and worse still, in furnishing occasion to white Unionists of proving their hypocrisy towards the negro in the very presence of our dead.

## COMMON SENSE.

We once heard of a man accused by a wiser man than he was, of being unstable, and the reply was: "I am always stable where it pays." We think this is a good maxim for the ordinary affairs of life. St. Paul says: "he that taketh not care of his own household is worse than an infidel;" and when we add, that "self-preservation is the first law of nature," we conjoin divine authority with human experience.

Now what is the result of personal preferences in cases of business? Suppose, for instance, a firm in New Orleans is crochety, fault-finding and particular, but prompt in sales, advances, and remittances; while another firm is plausible, noisy, pretentious but irregular; which firm would we choose to do business with? Experience itself answers the question.

Every man buys in the cheapest market and sells in the dearest. The necessities of life, political economy itself, and all suggestions of conciliation lead to efforts to find out the best men and to shun the worst.

This is precisely what we have to do in our party. Let us ask ourselves who has the most talent or the best combination of talents, to secure the success of our ticket? Then let us ask, who under the circumstances can best serve us as a representative man, who can most successfully bear our banner to the front, and who will best utilize the victory if it is won?

And when we have decided this above all things let us keep another question in view, and that is, can we afford the defeat of our principles for the gratification of the ambition of any set of men, or to gratify our personal preferences in regard to them.

## PRO-SLAVERY DEVICES.

The trump card of the old system was a fat, sleek and professedly contented slave. Such a specimen was always on hand to be exhibited to the unbelieving yankee or "Britisher," when they came South. The trump card now is an extravagant negro legislator. He is pointed out as a bond-blot and warrant-stuffed specimen of reconstruction—the accursed thing of the 15th Amendment. Yankees are imported to describe the present specimen, in letters to Northern papers, and they do their work in as florid a style, and employ as much extravagance of description as the pro-slavery devines of the Nehemiah Adams type of the old regime. Mr. Adams went so far as to say he would consign his mother to slavery in obedience to what he believed to be the biblical sections of slavery, and what he knew, from experience, to be the beauties of the divine institution.

And his successor of to-day virtually says that he had rather see the whole South ruined by encouraging a spirit of resistance to reconstruction legislation and of hatred and proscription towards the only laborers the South can have, than to abandon his fight against Providence, and cease to but his head against the stone wall of events.

But distorted communications to northern newspapers is not the only device. The chief device is to get hold of some man of large business enterprise in New York and other northern cities, and poison his mind by representations of carpet-bag and negro corruption, as a hindrance to business. We see they have succeeded with old man Greeley, and that he has added carpet-bag scandalism to the rest of his crochets. Well brethren we may say like O'Connell once said "this is but a weak device of the enemy."

We can defeat its purpose and destroy its effects by harmony among ourselves and a thorough support of the principles by which we have reached our present position. There are but two things that can harm us—personal treachery and party infidelity.

A VOICE FROM OMAHA.—Among the numerous appreciated endorsements of our paper and our policy, which we are constantly receiving from every quarter none comes more welcome and more opportunistly than the following from a prominent citizen of Monroe.—He says: "I was one of the first to subscribe for your paper and the more I read it the more I congratulate myself upon having that privilege. After reading the principal articles to my friends I give the papers to some one who can read and they go in the country to be read again to scores of others who feel proud to know that men of their own color can own, manage, and publish a paper successfully."

GRATIFYING.—It will doubtless be a pleasing piece of intelligence to our citizens generally, but those of the second and third districts especially, to be informed that the Park Commissioners have resolved to improve and embellish the present city park at the foot of Canal street.

THANKS.—We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt from William Syphax Esq., of a report of the Board of Trustees of Colored Schools of Washington and Georgetown D. C.

WATER ABATING.—We are glad to notice the steady recession of the water from the recently inundated portions of the city. Many families who took temporary refuge with their friends in various "dry places" are daily being enabled to return to their homes. Much praise is due to all of those departments through whose constant and strenuous exertions the water has been drawn off and thrown into the canals. The work still goes bravely on, and we hope that in a few days the rear of the city will be sufficiently drained to enable the pent up and dependent poor to resume the occupations by which they earn their "daily bread."

Our old friend J. M. Hawks M. D. late of Boston, but now a resident of Florida paid us a call yesterday. Mr. Hawks is here reading the proof sheets of *Florida Gazette*, a work which is to be voluminous, and we predict as accurate as voluminous. The work will soon be issued from the press and we doubt not it will be a desirable addition to what may be called state literature.

## DEATH.

Lott.—On Monday last, June 12, 1871, in this city, of hemorrhage of the lungs, James Leroy Lott, aged 34 years. His remains were interred on Tuesday morning, in the Girod street cemetery.

## OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR THE LOUISIANIAN.

Mr. EDITOR.—Having just arrived in Mobile I have been taken in (not in the sense that the whumps take a fellow in who feed their friends then make them pay for it), but as a welcome guest in the bosom of a jovial family circle. I can assure you that it is a beautiful sight to travel on the Mobile and Texas Railroad through the swamps of Louisiana. It is certainly one of the wonders of the 19th century that a substantial Railroad could be constructed where there are for miles not one foot of dry land to be seen, and nothing but a lake not only around you but under you while you are steaming along at the rate of 25 miles an hour; and the bridge at Bay St. Louis, I can't say how long it is, but on timing it we found it took 7 minutes for the trains to pass over, they going at a rate of 10 miles an hour. You may well say, that there is water below, water around, and that there is water enough. The political status of this place looks very gloomy indeed.

A year ago the city boasted of a Republican Mayor, Council and Board of Aldermen, and the police through the liberality of the Republican party could boast of about 4 colored men out of 12, the 5 being white of course. Now to-day I venture to say that there are not 20 white Republicans in Mobile. Why? Because Horst is Mayor, and Horst is Democrat. So those colored police are no more, but they are still true Republicans, but can you say the same of these white brothers now that Horst is Mayor? They have either disappeared or been mixed up with the victorious party. Why is this so? I will reserve the reply for another letter. You promised to send me a few copies of your valuable paper that I may show it to some of our good citizens. The storm of last Friday did not reach here. If this be acceptable I will call again.

EX. WHAMPS.

June 11, 1871.

## OVERFLOW ITEMS.

### NEW ORLEANS NOT SUBMERGED.

In order the better to controvert the false impression which exists in the minds of the people North and West in regard to the condition of New Orleans, we have obtained from the City Surveyor a statement of the area of the city and the actual area overflowed by the waters from the canal.

The whole area drained, according to Mr. Bell, is 15,577 acres, while the area overflowed was but 1647. Thus it will be seen that we are not nearly so much affected by the water as would be inferred from the statements which have been freely circulated to the great detriment of New Orleans. There are still, or were, even when the flood was at its height, 13,930 square acres of dry land in the city, upon which we could move about, and it will be borne in mind too, that a large proportion of the 1647 acres inundated were unimproved, or but sparsely settled.

We ask those journals that have, no doubt unintentionally, misled their readers, to publish the foregoing facts, in order that their minds may be disabused of impressions calculated to injure New Orleans very seriously.

We are not only absolutely secure from overflow by the water of the Mississippi, but can never again suffer more than we have from inundation by reason of overflows from the lake.

Indeed, we trust and believe that before another year shall have passed, the lake protection levee will be constructed, and render an overflow from the lake a matter of impossibility.

The members of the Council seem fully awake to the necessity of having that levee built, and Surveyor Bell has been called upon to furnish immediately an estimate of what the actual cost of its construction will be. We have relied too long upon the insecure and frail embankments that have guarded our canals and water courses leading to the Lake, and the people as a whole are anxious for the day to arrive when they shall be secure from inroads by old Pontchartrain. There are some few who combat the idea as being unnecessary, but we venture to assert they live in districts not subject to overflow and do not sufficiently appreciate the sufferings of those whose homes have been surrounded by water, the immense damage and loss which has been inflicted, and the enormous expense to the city.

The water is rapidly receding, the crowns of many of the recently submerged streets being now visible, and all the pumps, together with the Osage and draining machine are constantly at work.

The Administrator of Improvements is causing fences, bridges and crossings to be repaired as fast as the water recedes, and it is now about two feet and a half below high water mark.

Hagan Avenue Shell Road is now visible from the new canal to Common street, though Monday evening it was under water.

The Relief Committee, Messrs. Bonzano, Lewis and Delassize, are still at the Marine Hospital, dispensing the stores sent them by the city authorities and by generous citizens.

The rain, which has been of daily occurrence, though disastrous to the crops, will be beneficial in causing the filth and mud to be swept out from the portions of the city relieved of water, and may prevent any unfortunate or unhealthy effects being experienced by reason of the flood.

## SENATOR PINCHBACK.

Senator P. B. S. Pinchback is often mentioned in connection with the nomination for the office of Lieutenant-Governor in 1872.

Mr. Pinchback is not only one of the ablest colored men in Louisiana, but one of the ablest in the whole country. By force, of his own native energy he has worked his way through life, struggling in his youth against all the adverse influences incident to the older order of things: battling against poverty, prejudice and democracy till he has at last come to be one of the most devoted, useful and dignified of the great host of young statesmen connected with the Republican party.

We shall, in our next issue, publish a portrait of Senator Pinchback, with an elaborate sketch of his life, which will be of great interest to his wide circle of friends and to the people generally. —*New Orleans Journal.*

## FASHION DEPARTMENT.

### SUMMER STYLES AND NOVELTIES.

BY MARY E. TUCKER.

As the season advances the war between trailing skirts and short dresses continues to rage. Deplorable as the fact is, we are obliged to record it, the popularity of demitained dress for street wear is on the increase. Elegant as we must admit the long jupon to be in the house, it is a barbarism to wear it anywhere else, except in a carriage. The old favorite black grenadine dresses make up very handsomely in this demi-trained style. But then they are really more appropriate for house and carriage wear than for walking costumes. A new and beautiful style of making up these grenadines has been introduced this spring. The lower skirt of jupon has the flounce set directly on the silk petticoat. Many narrow ruffles are put on in place of alternate plain and plaited spaces. These ruffles are arranged to run up in a point on each side, so as to admit the looping of the overskirt without showing the silk. At the top of the point a large flat Arabian bow of the grenadine is placed. The tunic, apron fronted and very long, is looped at the sides and also *en bouffant* in the back. The corsage, trimmed with trelletes, fastens down under a postillion slash, trimmed to correspond. The prettiest sleeve is a modified coat and flowing sleeve combined called the *Louise*. It is half tight nearly to the wrist, but falls open from that point, where it is confined by a bow placed on the lower seam, just where it begins to fall open. The grenadines are lined throughout with black silk.

Another pretty style of making up a black grenadine is this: It is made in three detached parts, jupon, turned and basque. The jupon is flounced with a plaited flounce of the same material at the bottom. Above it was a white organdie plaiting, four inches wide, covered with fall of black Chantilly lace of the same width, headed in the same manner with narrower lace and plaiting. The long, French circle tunic is similarly trimmed. The postillion basque, besides being ornamented in this manner at the bottom, is also, trimmed with lace and organdie plaiting up to the bosom and over the shoulders, to simulate a Louis XIV. vest. This dress is also made up over black silk. Black girdle silk is used for those lining, but an old black silk can be ripped up, and thus very well utilized. The sleeves of such a dress as we have described should be trimmed to match the jupon with a plaiting of the same material at the bottom, headed by a lace and organdie trimming.

The white lawn and ecru linen suits are beginning to be worn. The white suits are made mostly with a long polonaise and an elaborately flounced and tucked jupon. The handsomest of these suits are very costly, ranging in price from \$25 to \$50, according to the amount of work and wrought trimmings used in them. The cheaper suits can be purchased at from \$5 to \$15.

Dark brown glaze linen is used for railroad suits and dusters. Long dusters opening all the way down and fastened up with large buttons covered with the linen, are being made up in large quantities. They have arm-holes and detached sleeves which can be slipped on, and whose only fastening to the garment is by bands of elastic attached to the inside of the same.

The real ecru Japanese pongee which have been revived this spring, make up beautifully trimmed with ecru colored English, Honiton or Duchesse lace. They make up most conveniently in a long, apron-fronted polonaise, and a flounced jupon. The polonaise can be worn with a black silk or alpaca skirt to great advantage.

Among the gauzy materials for summer wear the organdie and Chambray gauzes are most popular. The organdies can be purchased either in robes or plain patterns. The Chambray gauzes are always made up over a silk lining to match the color of the ground, or pure white, if the ground is light colored. The waists of all dresses are cut longer this spring; sometimes even showing the curve of the hips. The shoulder seams are high and short following the line of the shoulders. Open sleeves in various styles are almost exclusively worn.

Three new shades of color for silk have been introduced, Lodon mack color, Alligator green and Bordeaux wine—all dark colors. Fichus and peilems of lace and muslin or of lace entirely, or can



## LAWS

## STATE OF LOUISIANA.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

[CONTINUED FROM 1st. PAGE.]

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of fifty-two thousand and sixty-five dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as compensation to Simeon Belden, Attorney General, at five per cent as provided by law, in the collection of one million two hundred and forty-one thousand three hundred dollars of the special tax of one per cent levied by the acts of the General Assembly of 1868.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Auditor of Public Accounts be and he is hereby required to draw his warrant or warrants upon the State Treasurer in favor of Simeon Belden, or his order, for the payment of the sum appropriated in the first section of this act:

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,

Lieutenant Governor and President of Senate.

Received in the Senate Wednesday, March 1, 1871, and on the same day the Senate proceeded in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution of the State, to reconsider the bill to be entitled an act making appropriation to pay Simeon Belden, Attorney General, for collection of State taxes in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, returned to the Senate by his Excellency the Governor, with his objections, and it was resolved that the bill do pass, two-thirds of the members present in the House having agreed to pass the same.

(Signed) CHS. H. MERRITT,

Secretary of the Senate.

Received in the House on Wednesday, March 1, 1871, and on the same day the House proceeded in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution of the State, to reconsider the bill to be entitled an act making appropriation to pay Simeon Belden, Attorney General, for collection of State taxes in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, which was returned to the Senate by his Excellency the Governor, with his objections, and it was resolved that the bill do pass, two-thirds of the members present in the House having agreed to pass the same.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel, thus comments on the departure: "If Mr. Vallandigham means to accept the amendments which confer the arbitrary power here referred to, we cannot accept that portion of his platform which marks such an extraordinary departure from the time-honored principles of Democracy. And, unless we do not understand aright the views of our people, the Georgia Democracy cannot accept Mr. Vallandigham's platform." Here is honesty. This comes from a plain frank Democracy, pure and undiluted, and gives the lie to the hypocritical utterances of such sheets as desire to blunder and hoodwink the Republicans into casting their votes with Vallandigham. That arch Copperhead an honest Republican? Don't you believe him!

The Democracy in favor of equal rights to all men? They say so, but all their former acts and words tell that they speak falsely. The African may change his skin and the Mississippi may run just contrary to its present course, but to believe that the great Democratic party can experience a change of heart and become honest, requires more credulity than man is generally possessed of. No Democracy ever changes. It never "gets converted." If it pretend to have been transformed into another and different body, don't believe it. It is, at the bottom, to-day, just what it was in the time of Calhoun. It is proslavery, disunion, anti-debating, as it ever was, and ever will be. The Democracy in favor of progress? Don't believe it!

We judge a tree by its fruit. We must judge the Democratic party in a similar way. It spoke real feelings in 1868, at the National Convention, when it said of the identical constitutional amendments which it has now incontinently bolted without a qualm or a grimace: "We regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void." And it believes to-day just as it did then, only it must do something to regain supremacy. The Democracy accept the amendments? Not a bit of it. Don't believe a word of such trash! (Jackson Miss.) Pilot.

"Mother, it is no use; I can never love Mr. Sprowler." "Well," said the mother, looking at her with surprise, "that is no reason why you should not marry him."

AN ACT  
For the relief of J. O. Nixon, late Public Printer.  
Whereas, the State of Louisiana by act of March 22, 1866, and by her contract with James O. Nixon, as public printer, engaged to pay him in cash, monthly, certain rates and prices for public printing by him to be executed; and  
Whereas, Said Nixon executed his bond for ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) to the State for the faithful performance of his duties as public printer; and  
Whereas, The State paid him only part in cash and the remainder in State warrants, which he was compelled to receive or get nothing at all; and  
Whereas, To comply with his engagement to the State he was compelled to sell these warrants at various and heavy discounts; and  
Whereas, The good faith of the State requires that it should make good the losses by him thus incurred;

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of \$50,331 46 (fifty thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars and forty-six cents) be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to James O. Nixon, to reimburse for the loss and discount suffered by him by reason of the premises stated, and the State to pay him in cash, as required by its contract with him as public printer, and

the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and required to issue his warrants on the State Treasurer for the same, and to take the receipt in full of said James O. Nixon for all further claims against the State.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEZ,

Secretary of the State.

Received in the Senate, February 28, 1871. March 1, 1871, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the constitution, to reconsider the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of John O. Nixon, late State Printer, returned to the Senate by his Excellency the Governor with his objections, and it was

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds of all the members present in the Senate having agreed to pass the same.

(Signed) CHS. H. MERRITT,

Secretary of Senate.

Received in the House, Wednesday, March 1, 1871, and on the same day the House proceeded in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution of the State, to reconsider the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of James O. Nixon, late State Printer which was returned to the Senate by his Excellency the Governor, with the objections, and sent by the Senate to the House, with the message relating thereto, and it was

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds of the members present in the House having agreed to pass the same.

(Signed) WILLIAM VIGERS,

Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEZ,

Secretary of State.

AN ACT

Creating a commission to locate the site for a State House in the city of New Orleans, to purchase the necessary grounds therefor, and making an appropriation to pay for such grounds and to build a State House and other buildings necessary for State purposes, and improving the same.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That a joint committee of three of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker thereof, and two of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and two to be appointed by the Governor, be and is hereby raised and created as a commission for the purpose of locating in the city of New Orleans a site for a State House, and other buildings and improvements necessary for State purposes, for purchasing the necessary grounds therefor, and for all purposes appertaining thereto, and to contract for the building of said State House thereon, and other necessary buildings, and it shall be lawful for a majority of said committee to act.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That for the purposes of paying for the grounds, and for the building of said State House and other buildings and improvements necessary thereon, as authorized by the first section of this act, that the sum of fifteen hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid as follows, to wit: One hundred thousand dollars to be applied to the purchase of the grounds, to be paid on the order of the commission herein appointed, or a majority thereof, on the Auditor of Public Accounts, whose duty it shall be to warrant on the State Treasurer for said amount, and the balance of said fifteen hundred thousand dollars thereof to be paid in bonds of the State of Louisiana, having forty years to run from their date, signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer and Secretary of State, and under the great seal of the State of Louisiana; to be made payable to bearer, and dated February tenth (10) eighteen hundred and seventy-one (1871), and to draw eight per cent per annum interest, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually; principal and interest payable at New York or New Orleans; as may be deemed advisable by the commission or a majority of them.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That for the purpose of providing for the payment of the interest on said

bonds as it accrues, that all the provisions of section nine of an act entitled an act to provide a revenue, to levy and collect taxes, to grant and collect licenses, to provide for the creation, appointment and removal of revenue officers, and to define their duties, to punish certain crimes and misdemeanors, and to create liens and mortgages in favor of the State in certain cases, and to regulate the manner of the payment of moneys from the treasury, approved March 16, 1871, shall apply to the payment of the interest on the bonds provided for in this act.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That for the purpose of paying the principal of said bonds when they may mature, that twenty years before the maturity of said bonds there shall be set apart annually, out of general fund in the treasury of the State, seventy-five thousand dollars to be used in retiring or taking up said bonds; that as soon as said amount of seventy-five thousand dollars is set apart each year, the Auditor of Public Accounts and State Treasurer shall advertise for proposals to take up and pay any such bonds to said amount, for not less than thirty nor more than forty days, and at the end of the time they shall accept the bids for the lowest amounts, provided they do not exceed the principal and interest to that time; and if no bids be made within such time, then such amounts shall be invested in State or United States securities to the best advantage which are to be held until the maturity of said bonds, and then to be used in paying the same.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Auditor or his agents, or from whomsoever the grounds herein authorized to be purchased may be purchased, on the order of this commission or a majority of them, so many of said bonds as may be necessary to pay for such purchase, on the commissioners being satisfied that proper and valid titles thereto have been made to the State of Louisiana, and that the State has acquired a good and valid title to the same, free from all incumbrances.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all laws and parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed) GEO. CARTER,

Speaker of the House, of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEZ,

Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The foregoing act, having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of General Assembly in which it originated within the time prescribed by the constitution of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval.

GEO. E. BOVEZ,

Secretary of State.

(CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT NUMBER.)

CARPET WAREHOUSE

17...CHARTRES STREET...17

A BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers and

Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, offer at low prices:

CARPETING,

FLOOR OIL CLOTH,

MATTING.

Curtain and Upholsterers' Material,

Window Shades, Table Covers, Hair

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UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

32...Royal street...32

The rooms of this Club are open each

day to members and their guests from 7

A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served

daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

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DEALER IN ALL THE

NEWEST

and most Useful Patents of

the age.

We beg to call public attention to the

fact that we are now prepared to fill

orders for the latest novelties in the line

of patented goods, and are constantly adding

to our large stock, such articles of real

merit as the inventive spirit of the age

produces, and the progressive temper of

the times demands. The Southern Country

especially, needs these labor-saving

inventions; to our friends in the country

extend an invitation to call and examine

our stock of HOUSEHOLD AND FARM UTEN-

sils.

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through our Agency, of the course to be

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Always on hand a choice selection

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We want Smart and Energetic Agents to

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And all who keep FANCY STORES,

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VERY RAPIDLY, gives perfect satisfac-

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Respectable and Profitable Business, at the

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Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges,

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WILL CONVINCE.

586...and...588

Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew,

MISCELLANEOUS.



## INTERESTING ITEMS.

A little Worcester boy had one of his fingers mangled the other day by a hay-cutter, and went to a surgeon to have it dressed. The surgeon cut off the protruding fragments of bone, and dressed the finger, when the little fellow stuck his sound hand in his pocket and asked how much the bill was, saying he hoped it wasn't over ten cents. The pensive surgeon smiled his figures to the boy's notions.

A mother and her daughter aged twenty years were walking on the track of the Vermont Central Railroad, between Sharon and Royalston, when the daughter fainted, and the train from St. Albans coming around a curve, before the mother could drag her daughter from the track, the train came down upon the prostrate girl and killed her instantly.

Two desperadoes in Texas, who had long been comrades in crime, lately got into a quarrel and agreed to fight it out with bowie knives, each having his left hand tied behind him. The fight was a desperate one, and resulted in one's being stabbed to the heart, and the other died in a few hours from his wounds.

James Candon was running a construction train over the Hackensack extension of the Erie Railway last week, when, owing to the misplacement of a switch, the train ran into a line of freight cars smashing the locomotive, grinding off both of Candon's legs, and injuring him so that his life is despaired of.

On Wednesday last, a Waterbury workman went up fifteen feet in the air on a piece of exploded grindstone, and came down upon some shears which he was sharpening before the ascent. Fortunately the shears were too dull to hurt him much, and he escaped with but little injury.

A few nights ago, five boys broke open a freight car on the Troy and Boston track at North Adams, tapped a barrel of whiskey, and proceeded to drink of it plentifully, until one of the youngest, about thirteen years old, was unable to go home, and was found in the car, nearly unconscious.

At a fashionable wedding in Fairbault, Minnesota, after the ceremony, her friends presented the happy bride with one dozen beautiful oranges, one dozen fine lemons, five pounds of new figs, five pounds of splendid assorted candies, and six cans of fresh oysters.

The Washington county (Pa.) poor-house is supposed to be about the healthiest dwelling in the country, as John Coleman lived there many years in robust health, and did not die until a few days ago, at the age of one hundred and fifteen years.

A frightened horse in Milford, Conn., backed into a deep pond, with a carriage in which there were two ladies and three children, all of whom came near perishing. They were finally rescued, however, but the horse was drowned.

A citizen of Lexington, Ky., for a long time prided himself on the possession of a \$500 jackass. Last week the highly prized animal nearly kicked out his owner's brains, and the owner sold the animal's skin next day for twelve cents a pound.

A ten-year-old boy, of Mystic, Me., ate a slice of bread and butter spread with arsenic, which his mother had prepared for rats, on Sunday evening of last week. He was saved by having the whites of ten eggs administered to him.

The County Commissioners (of Hamilton county) in Cincinnati, recently paid a bill of \$200 for "arranging" their library. On examination it was found that their library consisted of seventy-five volumes—old reports and dictionaries.

A poor man with a family of small children, was fined \$36 the other day, in Amherst, Mass., for driving a lame horse six miles in search of employment. There was more sympathy for the lame horse than for the hungry children.

A lad ten years old killed himself, on Wednesday of last week, by eating inordinate quantities of raisins and cocoa-nut candy. After thus gorging himself, he lived twelve hours, in great agony, before he died.

On Thursday morning of last week, a Chicago husband promised to bring his wife a new dress when he came home from supper. He did not keep his word, and the deceived shot the base deceiver through the arm.

## FUN AND FANCY.

LORD CHESTERFIELD got to be rather deaf in the last years of his life. One day meeting Dr. Johnson, who hated music parties, he asked the bluff old moralist to put down his name for a concert, at the same time remarking that he had subscribed. "Oh, well," said the doctor, "if I were as deaf as your lordship, I would also subscribe."

A Physician of Springfield was hurriedly called away from the dinner-table recently by a messenger, who made the following request:

"There has a feller fallen into a drain and got drowned, and we have got the water outen of him, and now want you to come and get the mud out of what's into'm."

NATURAL IMPULSES.—Some girls never will learn to restrain the natural impulses of their nature. A minister was baptizing a girl at Ripon, Wis., and when he had submerged her and came out of the water, he asked her how she felt in her mind. Her answer was, "All hunker, ny a little wat."

A DANGEROUS FELLOW.—"Sir, did you intend to spit in my face?" "I did." "You did, ha! Well, you'd better not repeat your insult to often, for if you should once arouse the sleeping lion in my breast, no one can imagine what might be the consequences!"

A Missouri paper, in giving an account of the funeral of a little boy who was killed by being run over by a railroad train, says: "The funeral ceremonies were solemn and impressive, and well calculated to warn children of the danger of playing about railroads."

A live cat was found in the mail bag at a town in Maine one day last week. The postmaster made diligent search through all the United States postage laws to ascertain the amount of postage on the animal, but found nothing touching the case.

"You here, Jenkins! How the deuce did you find your way out?" "Find my way out? Out of where? What do you mean?" "Why, the last I saw of you, you were lost—in slumber." "Oh—ah, well, I rode out on a night mare!"

A newly married man says his wife is ruining him by her extravagance in the poultry trade, she having recently bought, in one day, a duck of a bonnet, a duck of a dress, and a duck of a parasol, at the alarming total figure of \$135.

A MODEL SCHOOL COMMITTEE.—A school district in Massachusetts has a committee of three, consisting of man, his wife and his daughter. Strange to say, the daughter got the appointment as teacher against all competitors.

"Any kind of rosy is good," said Angelina to Augustus, her lover, who was a medical student. "I know one that isn't," responded Augustus. "Name it," quoth Angelina. "Leprosy," Augustus did reply.

"Native diamonds have been found in this State," says a satirical Georgia paper, "which, if judicious protection were afforded us by a properly adjusted tariff, might be worth more than a dollar a pound."

One of the leading officials in the Treasury office at Washington is said to be so ignorant that he wanted a tariff laid on a "cloak of hypocrisy," on the supposition that it was a manufactured article.

A most excellent old lady up-town is much exercised in mind to know how it is that a little quicksilver in a glass tube can make such awful hot weather by just rising in it an inch or two.

"JAMES," asked Professor Platitudes of one of his pupils, "is there a word in the English language which contains all the vowels?" "There is, unquestionably," answered James.

GENERAL LOGAN, in pitching into a military opponent, exclaimed, "Why, his sword was never drawn but once, and that was in a raffle!"

A lady writer lays it down as a fundamental principle of morals, that unmarried men should always live up to their engagements.

What would naturally be the favorite song of a man going to have a stouth drawn? "How happy would I be with ether!"

There is no need of praising the present style of ladies' dresses, for they are "puffed" enough already.

A man who has repeatedly tried them, says that all the short cuts to fortune are horribly overcrowded.

Why should young ladies set good examples? Because young men are so apt to follow them.

The way to command respect and plenty of room in a crowd—Carry a pot of paint in each hand.

In these days political capital is universally made up of private interests.

## WATCHES.

## THE BALANCE WHEEL.

## WALTHAM WATCH.

4 times second,  
240 times a minute,  
14,400 times an hour,  
345,600 times a day,  
292,0 times a week,  
10,368,000 times a month,  
126,144,000 times a year.

## MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH.

## THAN ANY KIND OF.

## IN MACHINERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the owner sits down or stands up, when he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

## A Genuine Waltham Watch.

will fulfil all these requirements. I would once a day it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil at that time.

## A Genuine Waltham Watch.

CONTAINS

5 Springs, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

## ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.

## Watches have seven

## Jewels.

THE EXTRA SWEELED HAVE SEVEN JEWELS.

THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a Hundred Thousand Dollars.

We sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for Ten Times as much.

## A Genuine Waltham Watch.

Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

## GREAT ADVANTAGE.

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a trifling expense.

## A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH.

Is made with special reference to

## DURABILITY.

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an requires constant repairs, but

## A Waltham Watch

## WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

## FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches, IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES,..... \$18.

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, \$20.

We have prepared an

## ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

## Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,

No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over Five Thousand of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND WE WILL NOT SEND HIM MORE THAN US AND HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

## Special Notice.—We do not sell

Waltham Watches in any imitation. Gift, Plated, Orde, Filled Cases whatever these are all other names for Brass or German Silver. The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

Let every one send for a Price List. ADDRESS IN FULL,

HOWARD & Co.,

Jewellers and Silversmiths,

No. 785 Broadway, New York.

## STEAMBOATS.

## ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer "KATIE,"

will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10, at 5 P. M.

SATURDAY, June 24, at 5 P. M.

SATURDAY, July 8, at 5 P. M.

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For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.

A. A. GREEN, No. 156 Common Street.

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen.

## CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets.

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RICHMOND, GREEN, Master

leaves on SATURDAY, June 17,

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Giving through bills of lading to all

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Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Rail-

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Through Tickets furnished at lowest

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A. A. WOODS, General Agent,

104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent,

87 Natchez Street.

JOHN N. BOFFINGER, President,

Bills of lading for all freights over

the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at

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JAMES T. TUCKER,

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MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACIFIC

COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO,

Memphis and the Bends.

The steamers of this line will leave as

follows, at 5 P. M.

HENRY AMES, J. W. JACOBS, Master.

Leaves on THURSDAY, June 15,

NATCHEZ, T. P. LEATHERS, Master.

Leaves on SATURDAY, June 17,

Giving through bills of lading over

the Illinois Central Railroad to all

points on Arkansas, White and Cum-

berland rivers. Through bills of lading

and passenger tickets issued to all

points on the Upper Mississippi, as

high as St. Paul.

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STEVENSON & VERLANDER,

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185 Gravier street.

JOHN F. BAKER, President,

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## AND THE WEST.

## THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

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## WILL TAKE FREIGHT

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CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL

POINTS NORTH, WEST AND

EAST, AT THE LOWEST

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All rates and all through bills of

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Shippers by this route save all dray-

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and their goods are always under

cover, and no charges are made for

forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER,

General Agent.

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FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend,

leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

GREENVILLE ARMY

Sunny Side, Egg's Point,

Burnside, Grand Lake, Leo,

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Goodrich's, Milliken's Bend, Duckport,

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Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville,

and all intermediate and Coast landings.

The new and magnificent steamer

W. S. PIKE,

J. J. Brown, Master.

(In place of steamer Natchez.)

Will leave as above, and will land all

Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for

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For freight or passage apply on board,

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HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS

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And all points North, East and West.